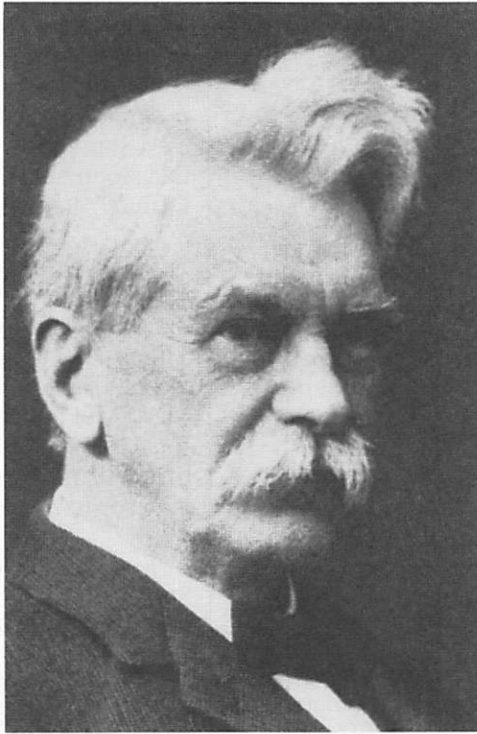


THE COURIER

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Addison Emery Verrill Eminent Zoologist

Addison Emery Verrill, one of the most eminent zoologists of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, was born on Patch Mountain, Greenwood, Maine on 9 February 1839, the second son of George Washington and Lucy Hillborn Verrill. He was prepared for college by his own efforts at self-education and at the Norway Liberal Institute in Norway, Maine, where his family lived after 1853. Entering Harvard College in 1859, he was an assistant to Louis Agassiz from 1860 to 1864, two years after his graduation from the Lawrence Scientific School with his B.S. degree. As an undergraduate, he spent several summers in field work with Alpheus Hyatt and Nathaniel S. Shaler doing field work in Maine, Labrador, and the islands of Anticosti and Grand Mahan. In 1864, he was called to Yale University to become the first professor of zoology in the United States. He remained in the post until his retirement in 1907 as professor emeritus. For fourteen years (1870-1894), he also taught at the Sheffield Scientific School and during two years (1868-1870), he acted as professor of entomology and comparative anatomy at the University of Wisconsin. On 15 June 1865, he married Flora Louisa Smith of Norway, ME, sister of his associate Sidney I. Smith. His *Report upon the Invertebrate Animal of Vineyard Sound and Adjacent Waters* was published in 1873, the first extensive ecological study of the maritime invertebrates of the southern New England coast and for years a standard reference work. For sixteen years (1871-1887), he was in charge of the scientific work of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries in southern New England. In this connection, he designed a cradle sieve, a rake dredge, and a rope tangle for collecting starfish in oyster beds. His scientific studies were interrupted for several years by his work in preparing zoological definitions for the revised edition of *Webster's International Dictionary* (1890). During the ensuing years, he investigated the invertebrate life of the northern New England coast, the Gulf Stream, Pacific Coast of Central America, the Bermudas, and the West Indies. Everywhere he turned, his discerning eyes found new types of animal life which others had overlooked. He once estimated, for example, that he had discovered over a thousand undescribed



Addison E. Verrill (1839 - 1927)

forms. Much of his most important work appeared after his retirement in 1907 at the age of sixty eight. When he was eighty five and still vigorous, he extended his studies to the Hawaiian Islands and during the next two years discovered many new species. Shortly after this time, his health declined at the end of his eighty eighth year and he died at Santa Barbara, CA, survived by four of his six children.

Over a period of more than sixty years, his publications covered a wide range of subjects, but the majority dealt with marine invertebrates, among them sponges, corals, sea-stars, worms, mollusks and representatives of other groups. In

addition to his noteworthy achievements in the classification of marine invertebrates, he built up a large zoological collection in the Peabody Museum at Yale, of which he was the curator for over forty years (1867-1910) and served as the editor of the *American Journal of Science* for more than fifty years (1869-1920). He was an early member of the National Academy of Sciences and of a number of other American and foreign learned societies. For several years, he was president of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Tall, with thick, wavy hair, and piercing blue eyes, he is recalled as a man with an impressive memory, an encyclopedic mind, and an uncanny aptitude for close discrimination. He possessed great skill in drawing, producing with little apparent effort detailed sketches of the most intricate structures of numerous organisms. In contrast to some of his contemporaries, he was ever the patient and painstaking investigator, fully capable of providing an impressive number of details with

remarkable clarity and order. He was never satisfied with obtaining his knowledge of animals under purely laboratory conditions alone, but ventured forth in many parts of the world to view specimens in their natural settings.

From an article in the *Oxford Advertiser* for 24 July 1914, it can be determined that he began his scientific researches early in life. While living in Norway as a student (1853-55), he made collections of Maine minerals, insects, plants, mammals, birds, and reptiles. During his explorations in the hills of Oxford County, he discovered and identified a number of rare minerals not before known in Maine, including tin ore at Paris, zircon and corundum in Greenwood, chrysoberyl in large crystals in Norway and Amazon stones in Waterford. A little later, in 1859, he added

several species of flowering plants to the flora of the United States as recorded in Gray's *Botany*. His catalog of the birds of Norway, published in 1862, was the first general list of birds of Maine.

In the Oxford County *Advertiser* for 7 August 1914, Verrill recalled his years living in Greenwood City from 1845 to 1853 except for one year (1852) when he resided in Locke's Mills. He remembered that during this time "there were "two stores, two taverns with large stables, etc., about six dwelling houses, a saw mill (in ruins after 1849), a grist mill, a shingle mill, a school house and a church." The entire village except for the church, which stood a little north of the rest of the village was destroyed by fire in May 1862.

Described by the *Dictionary of American Biography* as "one of the greatest systematic zoologists of America," Verrill had so few students following his appointment in 1864 that he taught historical physical geology from 1870 to 1894. As one observer noted it was "unfortunate" that such an "able investigator" as Verrill was "burdened" with "so much routine teaching." Nevertheless, Verrill's enthusiasm for making scientific discoveries and meticulously recording them extended the entire span of his life beginning with youth and extending to advanced old age. So from Patch Mountain to Yale and on to many parts of the world, Verrill made his mark on the larger world. Brooks Mather Kelley in his *Yale: A History* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1974) considers Verrill as "by far the most important" of the noteworthy scientists appointed during the latter half of the 19th century at Yale.

ANNUAL FUND

Help keep the Society strong by making a gift to its Annual Fund Campaign. Tax deductible contributions help support its exhibits, special events, publications, and other programming. Gifts in any amount may be made throughout the year to the Society at P.O. Box 12, Bethel, ME 04217-0012.

BETHEL HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S COMMITMENT TO THE FUTURE

The Bethel Historical Society is committed to building on its reputation as a premier regional history center that will continue to enrich the educational and cultural life of its community for generations to come. Members and friends have generously contributed to the operations of the Society and to the acquisition of the Robinson House. In order to ensure the long-term maintenance and further development of the Center's facilities, programs, and collections, the Society is seeking new forms of support. You, readers of *The Courier*, are asked to consider making a charitable gift to the Society through a bequest in your will, the establishment of a trust, or a number of other financial arrangements and options that are available. These charitable gifts can be structured to support the Society's mission while at the same time assuring the security of your family. For more information, please contact the Society by calling (207) 824-2908 or (800) 824-2910 or by writing to P.O. Box 12, Bethel, ME 04217-0012 or by emailing: info@bethelhistorical.org

President's Column

The past several months have been an exciting time for the Society in terms of new trustees being elected, the formation of a new Board committee and the Development Office, and preparing for the Museum Assessment Program (MAP) surveyor's visit in June.

At the Special Membership Meeting of 19 April, Society members approved several by-laws changes which call for the expansion of the number of trustees-at-large from 5 to up to 11, and the creation of the Development Committee. In response to these approved changes, the Board elected Dennis Wilson and Kent Taylor as new trustees for partial terms until the annual meeting. I am delighted to welcome these two gentlemen to the Board, since they bring a wealth of experience that will certainly be drawn upon during this time of capacity building.

The Development Committee, chaired by Kent Taylor, will be responsible for leading and supporting the Board and staff in securing charitable support on behalf of the mission and goals of the Society. In conjunction with the formation of this new committee, the Board has taken steps to form a Development Office which will be responsible for a broad range of charitable giving programs at the Society. A Search Committee headed up by Stan Howe is currently seeking a full-time Development Director who will manage the Development Office.

Many of the events outlined above were triggered by recommendations from the Readiness Task Force formed to consider proposals from last spring's Planning Study. The task force, comprising Kent Taylor (Chair), Trustee Sylvia Clanton, Cindy Hiebert, Stan Howe, Phil Jackson, Mary McFadden and Larry Stifler, is to be congratulated for its concerted effort in recommending some changes that will have a significant impact on how the Society governs itself from the development perspective.

Finally, I have mentioned in previous columns that the Society is participating in an American Association of Museums (AAM) -sponsored assessment of how the Society governs itself. With the twelve-month long self-assessment portion of the effort completed in December, we are now preparing for a visit by MAP surveyor Barbara Milligan from Highfield Hall in Falmouth, Massachusetts. In June, she will be visiting with us for several days to review our governance structure. Her recommendations promise to further assist us in building the capacity of the Society to move forward.

Allen Cressy

SOCIETY OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES

Allen Cressy, President; Susan Herlihy, Vice President; William Andrews, Secretary and Clerk of the Trustees; Walter Hatch, Treasurer; Trustees: Bruce Pierce, Arlan Jodrey, Sylvia Clanton, Kathy Kunkle, Tineke Ouwinga, Kent Taylor, and Dennis Wilson

WESTERN MAINE SAINTS

The York and Carter Families Western Migration

by Carole York

Editor's note: In the previously published article in this series (*The Courier*, Vol. 31, No. 4), on page 5, 3rd paragraph, regarding the conferences in Saco and Farmington, Maine, the year should read 1835, and not 1838. The author of this essay is a 3rd great granddaughter of Aaron Marean and Hannah York Carter, and much of the material used in her research was originally compiled by her father, Donald J. York, between 1968 and 1992. Sources for this article are listed on the Society's website.

I would prefer to deal with the Mormon pioneers, if I can, as human beings of their time and place, the earlier ones westward moving Americans, the latter ones European converts gripped by the double promise of economic betterment and eternal life. Suffering, endurance, discipline, faith, brotherly and sisterly charity—the qualities so celebrated by Mormon writers—were surely distributed among them, but there was also a normal amount of human cussedness, vengefulness, masochism, backbiting, violence, ignorance, selfishness and gullibility. So far as possible I shall take from them their own journals and reminiscences and letters, and I shall try to follow George Bancroft's rule for historians: I shall try to present them in their terms and judge them in mine. That I do not share the faith that possessed them does not mean I doubt their frequent devotion and heroism in its service. Especially their women. Their women were incredible.

The above quote by Wallace Stegner, from *The Gathering of Zion: The Story of the Mormon Trail*, describes the dedication of Mormon women and men who sacrificed greatly in devotion to their strong religious convictions. Most sold their real property and left kith and kin, in many cases never to see them again. Their concept of "Zion" is derived from the *Book of Mormon*. "Gathering" also has special meaning to the Mormons and is related to the biblical reference to the Gathering of Israel. In the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, it means to bring together its members in designated places where sacred ceremonies, endowments and ordinances are performed. This essay will discuss the Mormon migration to Salt Lake that included the Carters and the Yorks. The York and Carter families, in 1850 and 1851, traveled from Kanesville (now Council Bluffs, Iowa) to the Great Salt Lake Basin to gather with the Latter-day Saints in Zion, a sacred place, a holy community, a bulwark against evil. The two closely linked families had already traveled a circuitous route from Bethel/Newry to Kirtland, Ohio, in 1836-1837, to Far West, Missouri, in 1838 and, lastly, to Lima, Illinois, near Nauvoo in 1839. There they remained until, in February 1846, hostile Gentiles (non-Mormons) drove them out, forcing the Saints to abandon their farms, homes, and businesses. Aaron York, and Dominicus and William Furlsbury Carter, were leaders and missionaries in the early church, and their mothers, wives and sisters

unselfishly, heroically and prayerfully stood behind them all the way to God's Kingdom on earth.

The Yorks and Carters remained strongly connected in later years, as their children and grandchildren intermarried and established joint business ventures in Utah. All were devout members of the LDS Church and dedicated to building the New Jerusalem in the West. William Furlsbury Carter, Dominicus Carter and Aaron Marean York were church leaders on the journey west and in Provo. All served missions: Aaron, in Maine; William, in Maine and India, and Dominicus, in Indiana. Mormon missionaries often proselytized in the regions where they lived before moving to Kirtland and Missouri. This is illustrated by the missions of Perrigrine Sessions, Aaron York and William Furlsbury Carter to Bethel and Newry. Soon after arriving at Salt Lake, many of the first pioneers were sent to colonize other towns in the region; William, Dominicus, and Aaron were prominent in the development of Provo, and the Sessions family helped settle Bountiful.

Between 1847 and 1868, an estimated sixty- to seventy-thousand Latter-day Saints trekked across the plains. Companies left Winter Quarters (present-day Florence), near Omaha, Nebraska, for Salt Lake in 1848. After 1848, Mormon trains left from Kanesville (present-day Council Bluffs), Iowa, because Indian treaties in force at the time did not permit non-Native Americans to



Brigham Young, as he appeared around 1850. The Latter-day Saints leader visited Bethel and several neighboring communities in 1835 and 1836, seeking converts for the Mormon church.

develop settlements west of the Missouri River. On 10 May 1869, the Central Pacific Railroad, coming from California, met the Union Pacific at Promontory, Utah, and by 1880 the railroad system had tripled in size, covering more than ninety-thousand miles. Migration by Mormon converts continued by railroad, but it is the saga of the first intrepid trail blazers and their undaunted leaders that so rivets our attention. A few of the better known church leaders were Joseph Smith, Junior, the founder and first prophet; Hyrum Smith, who, in 1844, was murdered with his brother, Joseph, in Carthage, Illinois; William Clayton, musician and inventor; Parley Pratt, indefatigable missionary to the Native Americans and the British; Wilford Woodruff, one of the first missionaries to Maine (especially to the Fox Islands, now North Haven and Vinalhaven), who, in 1890, wrote the Manifesto disavowing polygamy; and Brigham Young, who assumed the presidency of the church after Joseph Smith's death and led the Mormon emigration west to Salt Lake.

Brigham Young (1801-1877) was born in Whitingham, Vermont, on 1 June 1801, the ninth of John and Abigail (Nabby) Young's eleven children. In a sermon delivered at the Mormon Tabernacle on 8 August 1869, Young said, "In my youthful days, instead of going to school, I had to chop logs, to sow and plant, to plow in the midst of roots barefooted, and if I had a pair of pants to cover me I did pretty well." Like Joseph Smith's family, Brigham's moved frequently and lived a hardscrabble existence. In 1830, after reading and contemplating the *Book of Mormon*, Young converted to The Church of Christ that, in 1838, Joseph Smith renamed The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Young assumed the presidency of the LDS Church after the murder of Joseph Smith in 1844 and served in that office until his death in Salt Lake City on 29 August 1877.

By all accounts a brilliant strategist and leader, Brigham Young was straightforward, without pretense, simply dressed, and self-confident. Plain spoken, his language often salty, he alternately cajoled and scolded his sometimes unruly band all the way to Salt Lake. Unlike the emigrants of the Oregon and California trails, who were comprised of single groups of individuals or families and restless, impetuous adventurers and gold seekers, the Mormons moved as a community, united by a common faith and a passion to reach Zion. In large part, their success in this venture can be attributed to the strong leadership of Young. Leonard J. Arrington, in *Brigham Young: American Moses*, has written that although Young lacked a formal education, he was skilled at a variety of trades including carpentry and boatbuilding, and had acquired "the necessity of being both practical and economical."

On Monday 5 April 1847, Brigham Young led an advance party from Winter Quarters to territories outside of the United States that were then uninhabited by whites. Only Native Americans from diverse tribes, who competed and sometimes battled for land and resources, and Anglo and French trappers and explorers were familiar with the region. Approximately one-hundred-forty-eight Saints were in the group, including three women: Clara Decker, the plural wife of Brigham Young; Harriet Decker, the wife of Lorenzo Young (Brigham's brother); and Ellen Sanders, Heber Kimball's plural wife. Kimball's wife had brought along two children.

The trip had been in the planning stages for several years. In December 1845, when it became obvious that the Saints were no longer safe in Nauvoo, President Young and Apostle Heber Kimball pored over maps and trail guides in order to make a decision about where land existed that would be suitable for settlement and safe from the hostile Gentiles. Several places were considered by the LDS leadership, including Vancouver in the Oregon Territory, before deciding upon the Salt Lake Valley.

John C. Frémont's *Report of the Exploring Expeditions of the Rocky Mountains* was studied by Young and his colleagues. Frémont was a cartographer and naturalist and member of the U.S. Army's Corps of Topographical Engineers. On his first expedition to the west in 1842, Frémont mapped the Platte River as far as South Pass and the Wind River Mountains; in 1842-1843 he discovered the valley of the Salt Lake and named it "The Great Basin." Frémont's *Report* and maps were an invaluable contribution to the settlement of the West. However, as Brigham Young was to discover on his trip to the Salt Lake Valley in 1847, because Frémont's survey was one of the first to plot the regions of the West, it was not always the most reliable guide. *The Emigrants' Guide to Oregon and California*, by Lansford Hastings, was also consulted, but it too had limitations. Hastings is best remembered today for "Hastings' Cutoff"; this was a shortcut that ultimately led to disaster for the Donner Party.

William Clayton, born in England in 1814, is known for writing the words to the well-known Mormon hymn, "Come Come ye Saints." He was a member of the 1847 vanguard party, and on this journey he made two significant contributions to western trail travel. First, he was the inventor of the "roadometer," an early type of odometer. For three weeks he counted the revolutions of a wagon wheel and computed the day's distance by multiplying the count by the wheel's circumference. Tiring of this monotonous and time consuming task, Clayton, assisted by Apostle Orson Pratt (Parley's brother), came up with a design consisting of a set of wooden cog wheels attached to the hub of a wagon wheel. This device permitted the advance party to keep track of its exact mileage.

Clayton's second contribution was his trail guide based on observations made during the 1847 expedition to Salt Lake. It was titled: *The Latter-day Saints Guide, Being a Table of Distances, showing all the Springs, Creeks, Rivers, Hills, Mountains, Camping Places, and all Other Notable Places, From Council Bluffs to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, also the Latitudes, Longitudes and Altitudes Of the Prominent Points on the Route, Together with Remarks on the Nature of the Land, Timber, Grass &c. The whole route having been carefully measured by a Roadometer, and the distance from point to point, in English Miles, accurately shown.* Clayton's *Guide*, the title of which speaks for itself, provided detailed information about trail conditions and the weather in a way that Frémont's and Hastings' guides did not. For example, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the previous location and 306 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Winter Quarters and 724 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the Great Salt Lake the guide states: "Last timber on north side of the river. You will find no more timber on the north side of the river for two hundred miles except one lone tree. Your only dependence

for fuel will be buffalo chips and drift wood"; and later on, "Many small Lizards [are found] on the sandy places but they appear to be perfectly harmless"; and finally, "*Mouth of the Canyon*. You now enter the Valley of the Salt Lake. The road at the mouth of the canyon bad, and rough with stumps. Afterwards, descending and good." The distance to Salt Lake was five miles, and from Winter Quarters 1,026 miles, with the total number of miles from Winter Quarters being 1,031.

One-hundred-eleven days later, on 21 July 1847, the vanguard group arrived at the Salt Lake Basin. Brigham Young, bringing up the rear after contracting and nearly dying from Rocky Mountain [tick] Fever, arrived on the 23rd. Young's plan had been to seek out a location west of the Rocky Mountains and establish a camp for later emigrants. Upon arriving, the company immediately set to work planting crops and building a stockade. They prayed for rain, and in an environment where rain was sparse, the Mormons were among the first American groups to irrigate lands in Utah and other western states. Within weeks, Young, with those members of the advance party, including Clayton, who did not remain at the camp, started back to Winter Quarters, passing ten companies from Winter Quarters who were headed west.

Perrigrine Sessions was Captain of the "First Fifty" of the wagons that Young passed. In order to provide safety and improve efficiency on the trail, the Saints were organized into companies of tens, fifties and hundreds, based on the number of wagons in each group or division. Patty Sessions records in her diary that the group departed Winter Quarters on 5 June 1847, and included, in addition to Perrigrine and Patty, the following family members: David Sessions; sisters Lucina (Call) Sessions and Mary (Call) Sessions, Perrigrine's plural wives whom he married after the death in January, 1845, in Nauvoo, of Julia Ann, his first wife; and twelve year-old Martha Ann Sessions, and five year-old Carlos Lyon Sessions, daughter and son of Perrigrine and Julia Ann. Patty drove a team for almost the entire distance, and upon the family's arrival at Salt Lake on the 24th of September, entered in her diary, "PG [Perrigrine] went back to help up his camp[.] they have all got here safe some broken waggons but no broken bones[.] I have drove my waggon all the way [but] part of the last two mts PG drove a little[.] I broke nothing nor turned over had good luck[.] I have cleaned my wagon and myself and visited some old friends." Perrigrine wrote in his diary, "organized in my company was eighty seven Wagons and over fifty men over fourteen and four hundred souls in all and four hundred head of stock[.] here we had some thirty wagons without a man to drive them but the females volunteered to drive them[.] my Mother was one of them[.] they looked hard as we had no road. there was six hundred and sixty wagons in all."

Also in this company, the second ten, were Parley Pratt and thirteen in his family, some of whom were his plural wives and their children. Mary Ann Frost Stearns Pratt, however, was not among them. In June, 1847, Mary Ann came to Winter Quarters to tell her husband that she was returning to her parent's home in Maine. Nevertheless, in June, 1852, devoted to her faith, Mary Ann and her children journeyed to Utah with the Harmon Cutler Company; in March, 1853, Brigham Young approved Mary Ann's divorce



Monument at Mt. Pisgah, Iowa, memorializing Clark and Phebe Hallett, whose orphaned children were carried west and raised by Aaron and Hannah Carter York. The author's father, Donald J. York, on the right.

from Parley Pratt. Mary Ann had married Pratt before plural marriage was announced as a sacred duty by Joseph Smith. It would seem understandable that Mary Ann had grown weary of having to assist and support Pratt's other wives and their children, in addition to caring for her own, while Pratt was away for long periods of time on missions. At the age of fifty, Pratt was murdered in Arkansas on 12 May 1857 by the enraged husband of one of his plural wives. Mary Ann died in Utah on 24 August 1891.

Aaron and Hannah Carter York and their children departed from Kanesville (Council Bluffs), Iowa, for Salt Lake in 1850. Their children, born in Newry, were: Asa Bartlett York, 18; Julia Ann Kilgore York, 17; and James Chauncy Snow York, 11. Children born after they left Maine were Aaron Marean York, Jr., 7, born in Lima, Illinois; Levi Sawyer York, 5, born in Nauvoo; and Martha Eliza York, nine months old, born in Mt. Pisgah, Iowa, while the family was en route from Nauvoo to Winter Quarters. The Yorks had previously lost Zenos Willie York (1835-1837) in Newry and John William York (1841-1842) in Lima. Aaron York was a Captain of the Tens in a company led by Gardner Snow and Joseph Young, the elder brother of Brigham.

Undoubtedly in the same party were three orphans, Thatcher Hallett, about 12, Hiram Hallett, about 7, and Mary Hallett, about 4. Their parents, Clark Hallett and Phebe Bray Hallett, died at Mt. Pisgah sometime between 1848 and 1849, as best can be determined from family records. Aaron and Hannah York brought the Hallett children to Salt Lake and raised them as their own. The 1860 Provo Census shows Hiram, then 17, and Mary then 14, living with the Yorks. Thatcher, who by then was 22, was most likely living on his own. By 1880, Thatcher, then 42, was living in Provo with his wife Ermina Hayden Hallett and five children. Clark and Phebe Bray Hallett are memorialized on a monument at Mt. Pisgah. Ann Gould Hallett, Louese Hallett, and "two other children," listed on the monument, have not been identified.

On 28 August 1850, Gardner Snow and Joseph Young sent a letter from the North Platte Ferry to The First Presidency in the Valley [Brigham Young]. "We are the second fifty of Captain Snow's hundred; Gardner Snow is captain; Joseph Young, president; Winslow Farr, counsellor, Lucius N. Scovil and Geo. W. Parish, marshals; Aaron York, John Carter [the son of Hannah Knight Libby and John Carter] and Thomas Rich, captains of the tens, and Samuel Pollack, clerk of the fifty." The letter was written 28 August 1850 from the Upper Platte Ferry and illustrates some of the challenges faced by the Mormon pioneers: "By council of our brethren from the Valley, we, by mutual consent have divided our company for the convenience of traveling . . . We were truly thankful to hear from you and have concluded to send a message forthwith (Brother David Lewis) . . . When we left the Missouri River as a camp, we were short of teams and had no extra ones. We have 42 wagons in our company, besides those with Brothers Leonard and Pearsons [traveling in advance of the Snow Company]. About 20 head of our cattle are crippled, and if any more should give out, we shall be under the necessity of leaving some of our substance by the way-side. But we feel that we need all we have, as we are among the poorest of our people, yet rich in faith. If you could send to our assistance, as soon as possible, from 12 to 16 yokes of oxen and 2 wagons, you will confer on us a lasting favor that we will duly appreciate. With such help we may extricate ourselves, our wives and our little ones from these mountains."

William Furlsbury Carter and wife Sarah York Carter, and their children, departed with the 1851 migration from Kanesville. Peter York Carter, 19; Abiah Russell Carter, 16; and Lyman Wilman Carter, 14, were born in Newry. Their other children were Hannah Libby Carter, 10, and Martha Carter, 8, born in Lima, Illinois; Sarah Melissa Carter, 6, born in Nauvoo; and William Aaron Carter, 4, born in Winter Quarters, Iowa. Edward Lavan Carter was born in Provo in 1851, as was Charlotta York Carter in 1856. William served a mission to India in 1852. He and Aaron York would later become partners in developing and managing a corn mill operation in Provo.

Dominicus Carter and his family departed Kanesville for Salt Lake in the same company. Dominicus and his wife, Lydia Smith Carter, had lost their daughter, Sarah Emily, on 11 August 1838 while en route from Kirtland to Far West with the Kirtland Camp; just two months later, on 23

October, Lydia died, leaving Dominicus with five children aged eighteen months to nine years. It was on this trip that, on 18 July 1838, in Mansfield, Richmond County, Ohio, Dominicus stayed overnight with some members of the company who had been arrested and jailed. The defendants allegedly had been participants in the development of the Kirtland Safety Society, a bank established by the LDS Church that failed in 1837. They were released the following day. (Were these men guilty of criminal conduct or was this an example of Gentile harassment? It is difficult to say with certainty because the Mormons were vulnerable to discrimination and mistreatment by the Gentiles because of their religious beliefs and communitarian culture.) In doing this, Dominicus demonstrated that he was courageous in the face of adversity and loyal to his Latter-day Saint brothers and sisters. His sister, Eliza Ann Carter Snow, in the biography of her mother, wrote that Dominicus did not leave for the West sooner, because as a skilled blacksmith he was able to help prepare other emigrants for the trip west. A grandson later wrote that Dominicus worked night and day getting the wagons ready. Accompanying him to Salt Lake were his sixty-five year old mother, Hannah Knight Libby Carter, and plural wives Sylvia Ameretta Mechem, Mary Durfee, and Polly Miner. His and Lydia's children no doubt were on the trip (the records are incomplete): Arletia, 22; Lucinda, 19, Barrett, 17; Sidney, 16; and Lydia Ann, 13. Dominicus served as a missionary to Indiana several times while living in Illinois. In Provo, he had a blacksmith shop and ran a hostelry or hotel; a community leader, Dominicus was a city councilor, a clerk of the court, and on a committee to locate a county road from Provo to Pleasant Grove.

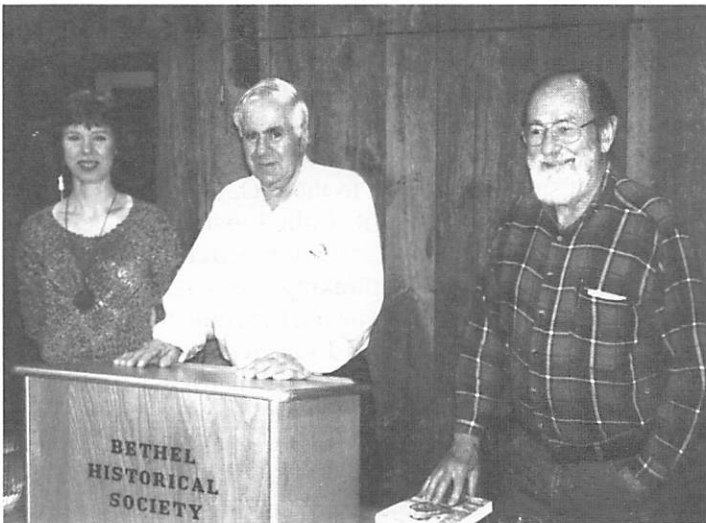
The rigors and challenges of the large migration by Mormons and non-Mormon pioneers have been described many times. Historian Wallace Stegner wrote that most of the hazards and accidents were almost routine: people run over by wagons, straying cattle, encounters with Indians who stole the cattle, stampeding oxen, poisoned water, and skunks hiding under the wagons that even the "chief of police," Hosea Stout, had to "deal mildly with." Despite Brigham Young's injunction to keep order during travel and in camp, given the diverse make-up of the Saints and the length of the journey, this was not always possible. Grumblers and jokers existed in all the companies, a fact confirmed by Stegner, who wrote, "On a night after Brother Gates' wagon tipped over, and he blamed his women, a horsey guard went around crying, 'Eleven o'clock and all's well and Gates is quarreling with his wife like hell.'" It is amazing that, despite the dangers on the trail (some known and others unknown), at least ninety-four percent of the Mormon emigrants pulled through. Most members of the York and Carter families survived the arduous journey with the following exceptions: Sarah Emily, the two-year-old daughter of Dominicus and his wife, Lydia, age twenty-nine, while en route from Kirtland to Far West; and nine-month-old John William York, Aaron and Hannah's son, in Lima, Illinois. The contributions of these early Mormon settlers to Provo, Utah, will be described in the next article in the "Western Maine Saints" series.

(To be continued)

Photo Gallery



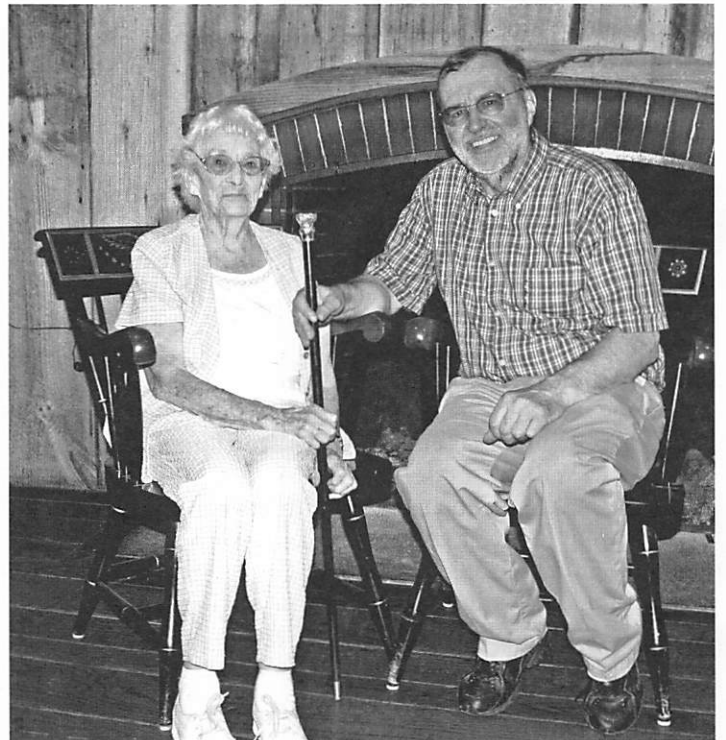
Visitors to the 29th annual Faye Taylor Memorial Art Show, held on May 24, view the winning entries created within the 2008 theme of "It's All Relatives." Photo courtesy of Danna B. Nickerson.



Neil Rolde (center), author of several books on Maine, including the recently published *Continental Liar from the State of Maine: James G. Blaine*, presented the second lecture in the Society's 2008 Series. Standing on his right is Sandy Dennis, owner of *Books 'N Things of Bethel*, and, on his left, Society life member Bill Herlihy.



On May 8, Thomas Desjardin, Ph.D., Historic Site Specialist with the Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands, presented a program entitled "Benedict Arnold and Maine." This was the first of several talks that are scheduled in the Society's 2008 "Maine History: Varied and Vivid" Lecture Series, funded, in part, by a grant from the Maine Humanities Council.



Society Honorary Member Sarah Stevens receives Bethel's Boston Post Cane from Stan Howe, Chairman of the Bethel Board of Selectmen. She is currently Bethel's oldest citizen at 98 years of age, and was a longtime volunteer at the Society.



February 24—Edwin and Theresa came down today. They and Mother went down to the Deacons [sic] visiting. I went down to the Point [Rumford Point] with Ned. Bought a whip at C. A. Kimballs [sic]. Paid four shillings. Uncle [sic] William came over to day. He is going to stay all night. He brought his whiskey with him. I guess he is bound to enjoy himself. Edwin brought down my beans. February 25—Jesse D. Howe [Hanover Town Clerk] came along to take the births and deaths in this town. I went down to get the sleigh that Holt has been fixing. He asked for the fixing and painting, four dollars. Charles came down to day to get the wool he engaged last fall. Went up and put some lambkill on Mrs. Williams [sic] horse feet. She has got the scratches. Come [sic] down and stopped to Straws [sic]. Cyrus Bartlett come [sic] in there. I rode down with him. Augustine and Matilda called here to night. They had been to Mr. Russells [sic] visiting. Uncle [sic] Wm. went home this morning. February 26—Went down and hauled wood for Holt. Hauled him five loads. Left the oxen there. He wants me to help him to morrow. Brought up a paper for the Deacon and one for Cyrus. They were eating some boiled corn. Cyrus asked me to sit down and eat some. I did so. It was a rarity for me. Went up and put some more lambkill on Mrs. Williams [sic] horse. February 27—Went down and hauled wood for Holt. Hauled four loads. Win Howe, Walker Eliot, Wallace Bartlett, Gust Varney, and Camille Staples have enlisted. Pat has gone up to Edwins [sic] to stay all night. Rus Andrews and wife stay here to night. Joshua Roberts has got a sore throat. Augustine came down to the mill today. Theresa came down with him. I paid Cooper Bean one dollar for measures he left here. It is first rate sleighing now. Webster Holt and his brother George Holt got into quite a warm debate on politics today. February 28—Rus Andrews and wife went away from here this morning. Hiram Howe and wife came here about eleven and staid [sic] till three. They had a row at Joshuas [sic] [Howard] singing school in the Newry school house last evening. Joshua, Dan Wilbur, Charles Ryerson, Herv Hastings, and John Surls (Searles) was in it. I went down to the Post Office. When I came up, called to James G. R. [sic] [Roberts]. Cod let Gene have a girls [sic] picture that lives in Auburn to send to Mr. Bates. Stopped two or three hours, and came home. I have got some cold. It has been quite warm and cloudy, is excellent sleighing. February 29—Went up to Bethel Hill. Had Mrs. Williams [sic] horse. Mother went up to see Sarabette in the forenoon and in the afternoon she went down to see Aunt Roxy. I carried the bacon up and sold it to Kimball. Got 12 ½ cts. per pound. Got a bbl. of flour. Paid eight dollars and a half. Got a mirror at Goddards. Paid 67 cts. Got a pair of Lees for a harness at Youngs [sic]. Paid 50 cts. Engaged some grave stones for Father at Wormell. They will cost about 40 dollars. Carried some things up to Loch, Elvi and Dephina. They made me take dinner with them. Charles went up with me. Took tea to Charles abot (about) three. Staid [sic] there till half past five, come [sic] to John Blacks [sic], and staid [sic] there a few minutes, and come [sic] home. Took Mrs. Williams horse home, and when I

come [sic] home, called into Mr. [William O.] Straws [sic] to leave some patterns. It is quite good sleighing now. [Several pages of the diary are missing.] March 7—Awoke this morning and found the rain had turned to snow, a very uncommon thing. It has continued to snow and rain during the day. Town meeting was today. James G. Roberts is chairman of Selectmen. Tim Ayers stays at Unckle [sic] Orsons [sic] to night. Mother is up to Newry yet. I begin [sic] to feel lonesome, or shall, if this weather continues a great while longer and I have to stay indoors Uncle [sic] Orson said Knapp (Albion K.) was the most capable man to do town business we had in town. I told him I considered James about as honest as Knapp. O, yes, he said, James was honest enough, but he want [sic] a priming to Knapp. March 8—Edwin and Theresa come [sic] down this morning and brought Mother down. I carried Mrs. Williams [sic] pig up to her. She paid me two dollars. Went up and washed and soaked the buckets this afternoon, so that I could tap the trees tomorrow. Took the colt down to Miltons [sic] and got him to cut his tail off. He took off about three or four inches of the bone. It has been pleasant to day. Howard Staples had the small pox, and it settled in his eyes leaving him blind. His mother started to go see him yesterday. He is in Dover. March 9—Tapped 118 trees to day. Went down to Cyrus Bartletts [sic] to a Levee. There was not a great rush. It cost me seventy cents. Did not have much of a time. Lucien (Foster) waited upon Liz (Roberts) considerable. I should not think she would be seen with him much, as much as she has talked about him. March 10—Went into the woods this morning and tapped sixty one trees before breakfast which gave me a pretty good appetite. Mr. Bessey come [sic] after his pig to night. He wanted me to go up to Newry with him. I went up to Augustines [sic] and stopped a little while. I do not enjoy myself very well there. I pity Gust. He takes no comfort in his life. Bessey stays here to night. March 11—Went into the woods this morning and gathered 100 pails full of sap. Commenced to boil. Bessy took four pigs. Paid \$2.50 each. Had a very pleasant time. Pat went down to the P.O. and he said there was a letter for me, but as there was three cents to pay on it Lime [Lyman R. Knapp, son of Albion] would not let him have it. March 12—Gathered 33 pails full of sap. Went down to the P.O. after that letter but Mrs. Knapp could not find it. Called to James G. Roberts when I come [sic] back and got a rum barrel for a sugar tub. After I got home, I got to thinking about it, and I was so thundering mad, I went down again, but could not get track of it. I have not got through with Lime yet. Syruped down to night. When I get time I shall look that letter up. March 13—Genie [Roberts] took this diary and read as far as here. Gathered 50 pails full of sap. Sugared off 50 lbs of maple sugar. Mrs. Straw come [sic] down here this morning on the crust, and staid till about eleven. Went down to James to see if that rum barrel would do to put molasses in. Phylantha [Howard] and Genie come [sic] with me and staid an hour or two. Genie and I ate a Philopena. [a custom in which two persons share the kernals of a nut and determine that one shall receive a forfeit from the other at a later time upon the saying of a word or the performance of a certain action]. Also Phylantha and I. Genie got it on to me when I carried them down. I got started to go to the PO but was so tired did not

go down. Called into the Deacons [*sic*] and got Philopena on to Phylantha. March 14—Have been in the woods boiling sap. Syruped down tonight. While coming down broke a three gallon jug and spilt the syrup. Charles went down to Abbotts [*sic*] and got a shoemakers [*sic*] bench. He got a ten gallon keg to James. I went down to James and got a ten gallon keg to bring syrup down in. Charles left his keg here for me to fill with vinegar. James and I had a sing. Genie said if I could get Philopena on to her, she would give me a stocking she was knitting, but guess she back [*sic*] out of it. March 15—Sugared off 25 lbs of maple syrup. Aunt Sally and Sarah [Stearns Powers] come [*sic*] over here visiting to day. They did not dare go across the river alone, so I went over with them. After I got over there, I thought I would go up to Elias Bartlett's [*sic*] and see if there was a letter. There was none. Lucelia Brown is at Uncle Orson's [*sic*]. Hervey S. Hastings called here today, and got some lambkill to cure the scratches on his horse. Genie went to Dixfield to day with Joshua R. Howard. Freeland Moody brought a letter from the P.O. from H.P. Bessey. It has been quite cool today. Mrs. Willard Jewett [Angeline Morgan] died this morning. I was surprised to hear of her death. She was at the Levee at Cyrus, apparently as well as any of us. Died with Diphtheria [*sic*]. March 16—Mrs. Jewett was buried today. I was one of the bearers. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Briggs. Text: Psalms, 17th Chapter, 15th Verse. He talked very well. He preached Mr. and Mrs. Jewett's [*sic*] funeral sermon, both together. It was the same text he preached Aunt Harriet Kimball's [*sic*] [probably Harriet Willis, wife of Clark Kimball] funeral sermon from. William Barker, George Holt and Ezra Smith was [*sic*] the other three bearers. Charles Abbott was manager. William stopped here to dinner. Carried my boots up to have Charles mend them. Theresa and Edwin was [*sic*] at Prestons [*sic*]. Mrs. Knapp [Phebe (Farnum) wife of Albion Knapp] and Jennie [Hutchins, widow of Nathan Knapp] was [*sic*] both taken with Diphtheria [*sic*] this morning. They have got the measles up in Newry. The sleighing is getting quite bad. March 17—Went into the woods and chopped wood this forenoon. Uncle [*sic*] Eli and wife [Salome (Andrews) Howe] have been here today. Augustine went over to Uncle Wm's [*sic*] to swap some wheat and rye. Went down to James [*sic*] this evening and got a gallon of rum. H. Black called here. He said he and father laid the corner stone of our yard in the year 1844, the 16th of June; and he said it snowed so that the ground was almost white. It has been quite cool today. The Deacon went to Dixfield this afternoon. I don't [*sic*] know but I have got the itch. Showed it to Doctor [Thomas] Roberts but he said he did not now whether it was or not. March 18—Mrs. Straw, Aunt Julia, and Rosette [Stearns, daughter of B. Franklin and Julia (Andrews) Stearns] called down here on the crust this morning. Aunt Julia and Rosette staid till two. Edwin and Theresa have been down today. They went home about three. Have been piling up wood under the shed. Got it all piled up [in] front of the house; and it filled the shed almost full. Let Theresa have a quart of maple molasses to carry home. It has been somewhat cool; so much so, the sap has not started today. March 19—Finished filling the shed with wood. There is almost three cords beside the shed full. Went to mill, but they could not get the grist. Went up to Uncle [*sic*] Orson's [*sic*] today and was looking at his sheep, and

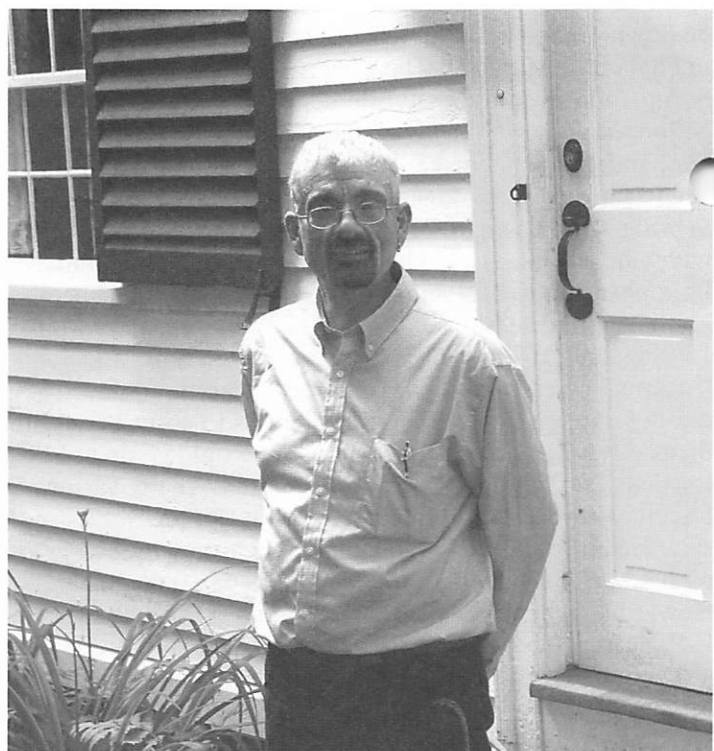
behold I saw one of our sheep there; the one we lost last fall. I brought it home. I should think he would despise the sight of a sheep. March 20—Quite cool and clear this morning, but squally in afternoon. Liz [Roberts] visited our sugar house on the crust. Mother called down to Miltons [*sic*]. I called into James G[ardiner] R[oberts] this evening. Genie [Roberts] inhaled chloroform, enough to put her to sleep. I inhaled some, and after awhile it began to make me feel weak in the knees, and I thought it was about time to start for home. March 21—Went into the woods and chopped wood this forenoon. Went up to get Charles to mend Pats [*sic*] boots. Sarabette had a boy today. Theresa come [*sic*] down with me. Went down to James [*sic*] and got some rum for her. Theresa, Mother, and I have been in to Mr. Straws [*sic*] this evening. It has been quite cool today. Uncle [*sic*] Peter and wife [Sarah Stearns, daughter of Thomas and Lois (Colby) Stearns] called here this evening. March 22—Augustine came down here before breakfast this morning. He went to mill. Mother and Theresa went up to Newry with him. Gardner, Almeron, and I went up to Mt. Puzzle, [spruce] gumming. The dog came across a hedgehog [porcupine] and got about forty quills in his nose. We got a cro[t]ched stick and put it over his neck and pulled them out. Gardner shot an owl in the barn up to Scriba [an area near Puzzle Mountain]. We set fire to two trees. Gard shot a partridge. I got quite a lot of gum; and lost my jackknife. Got home about three. Gardner and Almeron took supper with me. I went down and got the grist I carried to the mill last Saturday. Liz called in here this evening. Almeron, Gardner, Phylantha, and Genie went over to Elias Bartlett's [*sic*] this evening on the crust. Pat and I stay alone to night. It was been quite cold today. March 23—Augustine brought Mother down today. Pat and Bick [John B. Stearns, son of B. F. and Julia (Andrews) Stearns] have been up to Scriba. Aunt Julia and Rosette called in here, they were going down to James [*sic*] visiting. It has been quite cold today. Have been alone all day and my thoughts have been wandering over the past, also, my mind has been busy in trying to fathom the dark future. March 24—Neville [Howard] called here this morning and got our sleigh to up and see Milton. Sarah and Phylantha [Howard, daughter of Joseph Howard] went up with him. Gardner, Genie, and Sarah [Roberts, daughter of James Gardiner Roberts] went also. Pat has been helping Bick. Neville brought up a letter for me, from Loch. I went into the woods this afternoon and chopped the ice out of the buckets east of the sugar house. The Deacon went up to Edwins [*sic*] today. It has not been very cold today. March 25—Gathered 83 pails full of sap. Letitia [Foster, daughter of Reuben Foster, married Hervey S. Hastings] & Helen [Foster, daughter of Reuben Foster & wife of Galen Howe] Howe have been here visiting this afternoon. They sent word up to Mrs. Straw that the young folks from the village were going up there this evening. She sent back word that she would rather they not come up till the first of the week. I told them, if they like, they could stop here. They did so, twelve of them. I treated them on maple sugar. They went away about eleven. Their names were George Holt, John Holt, Winfield S. Howe, Charles Abbott, Henry Smith, Helen Howe, Julia B. Foster, Letitia L. Foster, Mary Smith, Abby Howe, Clara Knapp and Matilda J. Staples. It has been quite warm today. We got a sheep, that I

guess will die. Took the top off from my chaise. A flock of wild geese flew over to night. March 26—Took my chaise wheels down to have a gig made of them. It is very bad sleighing. Got 1/4 lb. sulphur at Knapp [*sic*] for the itch. Boiled sap till about twelve o'clock at night. Got a letter from Cod last Thursday. He is in Va [Virginia] near Culpepper. Syruped down tonight. It has been a good sap day. March 27—Sugared off today, but it is so dirty I am going to put it in with the next batch. It has been a firstrate [*sic*] day. Boiled till twelve o'clock tonight. Bick has been helping Pat boil sap today while I sugared off. March 28—Boiled sap until twelve. Gathered both sap holders full of sap, and then did not get it all gathered. I was so drove, I went up and got Ned to come down and help me. He boiled all night. Went to Charles and got Pats [*sic*] boots. Borrowed a Rhetoric of Sarabette. It has been warm. Sugared off 75 lbs. March 29—Went up and gathered the sap this morn. Did not get much. Syruped down. Got through ointing for the itch and washed up today. Ned went to sleep in sugar house today and slept some time. Sap has not run very well today. It looks like a storm. March 30—Win Howe [Winfield Scott Howe, son of Joel and Dorcas (Barker) Howe] was married to Clara Knapp [daughter of Albion K. and Phebe (Morse) Knapp] last night. Sugared off 90 lbs. Ned has been boiling sap today. Went down to the Point. Wrote to Win Howe, to see what the chance was to enlist. When I got back and told him what I had done, he wanted me to write for him. Rode up with James G. Roberts. Got a knife at Bolsters. James weighs 214 lbs. I weigh 161 lbs. March 31—Have been boiling sap today. Has stormed all day. Has been a number of callers. Ned went home last night. Charles Willis [*sic*] wife [Esther H. Brown] is very sick. Also Albion Jewett [son of Willard Jewett]. They do not expect him to live. Tared [*sic*] [tarred] the sheep today. They commenced to use waggons [*sic*] last Tuesday. The snow is mostly gone.

(to be continued in the next issue)

In Memoriam

- Died, 7 January, 2008, Arline K. Hoar, Temple, Life Member
- Died, 11 January 2008, Otis Bartlett, Gorham, NH, Life Member
- Died, 14 January 2008, Dexter Stowell, Bethel, Life Member
- Died, 22 January 2008, Doris Valentine, Bethel, Life Member
- Died, 30 January 2008, Doris Brown, Bethel, Senior Member
- Died, 9 February 2008, James T. Keith, Bethel, Business/Corporate Member
- Died, 6 March 2008, Florence B. Hastings, Bethel, Life/Honorary
- Died, 25 March 2008, John B. Head, Bethel, Life/Honorary
- Died, 27 March 2008, Dorothy Christie, Gray, Life Member
- Died, 20 April 2008, Alan Chastenet, East Andover, Life Member
- Died, 21 April 2008, Samuel H. Timberlake, Bethel, Senior Member
- Died, April 2008, Michael Revay, South Meriden, CT, Life Member



Member Profile James R. Lowe

James (Jim) R. Lowe was born on 3 October 1949 in Rumford, the son of Robert and Ramona Farnum Lowe. He was educated at local schools and Gould Academy and received his high school diploma from Telstar Regional High School as a member of its first graduating class. Following high school, he studied art at Honolulu [Hawaii] Community College, returning to Maine in 1969, where he worked for the Bethel Inn. He returned to college at the University of Maine at Augusta to seek an art degree. He later moved to Connecticut, where he served as a food and beverage manager, while attending Western Connecticut University in Danbury, completing a degree in education and European history. He taught for several years in Connecticut and New York before becoming a consumer affairs manager for Ethan Allen, Inc. He returned to Bethel for four years before moving to Brazil in 1990 to open a food business with some Brazilian friends. He later came back to Bethel, where he worked for the Bethel Inn and Mountain Greenery. Earlier this year, he completed the degree requirements for a B.S. in Mental Health and Human Service and graduated with honors from the University of Maine at Augusta. A holder of membership in a number of professional organizations, he is also a certified drug and alcohol counselor.

Active in the community, he has served as Master of Alder River Grange for many years and recently became president of the Bethel Library Board of Trustees. A life member of the Society, he has assisted with the gardens and grounds, served on the Research Committee, baked the beans for Sudbury Canada Days for many years and barbecued chicken for several annual meetings. His hobbies include gardening, cooking, reading, art, travel, music, and writing.

Editor's Corner

Once more, our feature article highlights the life of someone who was born and raised in Western Maine, but went on to become a leading figure in his or her field. In this case, Addison Emery Verrill, born on Patch Mountain in the Town of Greenwood, Maine, who was later selected as the first professor of zoology in the United States by Yale University, spent a lifetime at that institution and built a national reputation as an eminent scientist. Following his retirement in 1907, he remained active and built on his fame by finding new species and continued his researches right to the end of his life.

Since our last issue, which listed our 2008 programming schedule, we have added one other lecture for November 20, which will feature Scott Andrews of the Ski Museum of Maine in Farmington, who will make a presentation at the Dr. Moses Mason House Lecture Hall at 7:30 p.m. titled "Down-Mountain and Cross Country: 140 Years of Skiing in Maine." Hope to see many of you there.

SRH

New Life Members

Anne Ball, Cape Elizabeth
Martha Fuller Clark, Portsmouth, NH
Elaine Fernald, Mt. Desert
Grethe B. Holby, New York, NY

Book Note

Pump and Circumstance: Glory Days of the Gas Station. By John Margolies. (New York: Little, Brown, 1996. Pp. 128. Paper \$12.95).

This book is a rich and lively celebration of that icon of the American roadside culture, the gas station. John Margolies, a nationally acclaimed commentator, photographer, and lecturer on American popular culture and design, has for nearly twenty years explored the highways and byways of United States in search of unique and typical examples of main street and roadside architecture. He has captured the entertaining and significant tradition of gas station design, history and lore in this remarkable book from horse drawn pumps at the turn of the century to "the golden age" of 1920 to 1940 with uniformed attendants and gleaming pumps to the convenience stores and self-service pumpers of today. Margolies brings it all to life by combining rare archival photographs, postcards, advertisements and other service station artifacts and collectibles with his own distinctive color photos. *Pump and Circumstances* is the definitive book of its kind—a nostalgic and lighthearted remembrance of the gas stations of yesteryear.

SRH

For ordering information, please see page 12

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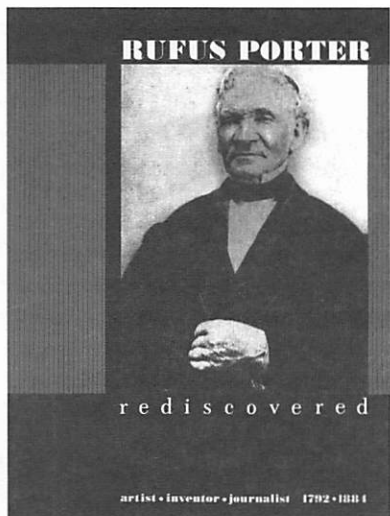
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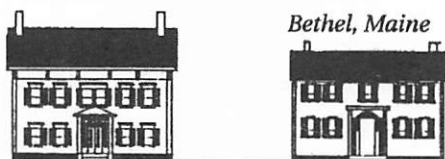
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